

In 1830	\$125,021 66
In 1831	134,819 24
In 1832	139,484 45
In 1833	124,852 96
In 1834	119,211 77
In 1835	147,693 87
In 1836	178,430 88
In 1837	205,506 63
In 1838 (say for 6 months of this year)	125,000 00
Total amount for 8 1/2 years	\$1,300,021 46

Estimating the expenses for the support of the foreign poor in the proportion of their numbers, (which will be seen to average, perhaps, more than three-fourths of the whole,) there will have been expended in their behalf \$975,916 10 since 1830; and but \$325,005 36 for the support of our own poor! Considering this amount as in the proportion of the numbers coming to other places in this country, which has been estimated as equal to those arriving at this port; and the amount expended for foreign poor within this time is \$1,950,032 20, while our own countrymen have realized but one-fourth part of this vast sum. Yet even this is by no means the amount expended for such poor; for the 5,000 which have been assisted "out of doors," and all those supported by twenty other institutions, and by private charities, are not estimated. Besides, I doubt much whether it is easy to arrive at the exact expenses. The commissioners of the almshouse assure me that the expenses of the almshouse, bridewell, and penitentiary, were \$259,000 for the year 1836.

I have not now at hand the expenses of the hospital and the various other charitable institutions, in which foreigners enjoy about the same proportion mentioned, and which nobly characterize the liberality (I might say ill-advised liberality) of our citizens. "In fact," (to use the language in the report of a committee of the Common Council of this city, appointed to inquire into the alarming extent of these evils,) "our public charities are principally for the benefit of these foreigners." Again: "the immense number of persons arriving at this port, fleeing from the poverty, starvation, and oppression of Europe, is calculated certainly not only to excite our sympathy, but to create a well-founded alarm as to the results of our municipal prosperity, as well as the character and morality of our population. The greater number of those emigrants are absolutely penniless, and, reeking with the accumulated filth which long confinement on ship-board and an habitual want of cleanliness produce, they almost all, immediately on their arrival, roam the streets a band of houseless mendicants, or apply to your almshouse for succor. Crime succeeds destitution; your prisons are filled, your hospitals are crowded with them, and your public treasury is spent upon those who never contributed a cent to the general welfare!"

There are numerous facts which might be here introduced, and other opinions of our public authorities, to show the extent of "this intolerable burden upon us," but time does not now permit me to detail them.

The average number of those who receive the charity of the almshouse, "out door," (for the public buildings have been so much crowded as to exclude the majority of applicants,) during 1837-'8, was 5,000, more than two-thirds of whom were foreigners. During the past winter the applications for charity were very numerous, as may be seen from one week, in which 2,744 heads of families were applicants, or 13,720 individuals, three-fourths of whom were foreigners.

"What proportion of the inmates of poor-houses are native American citizens?" In reply to this, in addition to what has already been stated, the commissioner of our almshouse informs me, (to use his own language,) "I think the average number not over one-third; and I have found, on examining the poor-houses of other cities and towns, that this proportion is about kept up." He further says, "the native citizen will not go to the almshouse unless his circumstances admit of no improvement; while, on the contrary, an Irishman wants to go there whenever his toe aches; a German is somewhat averse to going there; Englishmen are the most impudent and troublesome inmates; Swedes, Norwegians, French, and Spanish, enter in limited numbers. It is to be observed, (continues he,) that a very considerable proportion of our foreign paupers are introduced through the Canadas, New Jersey, and the Eastern States; and we have to support them without receiving bond or commutation money."

It may also be stated, in passing, that the relative number of foreigners supported at the almshouse is reported by a committee of the Board of Aldermen as greater than that suggested above. They say, "The almshouse is full—containing, at this moment, 3,074 of which, about three-fourths are foreigners!"

On the 1st of January of last year, 982 foreigners and 227 native Americans had been admitted to the hospital of Bellevue. Admitting the same proportion in the almshouse, and the relative number of foreigners, as compared with that of our city population, will be seen, as before stated, as one to every 46, and that of Americans as 1 to every 1,123. "How many more foreigners live upon private charities, (says a late report of the Native American Association,) let the swarms of mendicants who daily and nightly throng our streets attest."

Of the 866 paupers received into the Boston House of Refuge, in 1836, 516 were foreigners; and of the paupers admitted into the House of Industry in that city, within something less than six months, during the past year, there were but 52 Bostonians to 160 foreigners! The moral character of these was equally exceptional; for it is stated that four-fifths of the men and three-fifths of the women had been intemperate, as were also the parents of nearly all the children!

Relative to the question, "Are there within your knowledge, or have you been informed of, any frauds practised in procuring certificates of naturalization under the present laws of the United States? and if so, how, and by what means, are such frauds practised, and what remedy can you suggest for their prevention?" I should communicate numerous facts; but such has been the lamentable indifference manifested by the bulk of our citizens, and such the difficulties thrown in our way, both by the unknown character of the individuals obtaining the certificates of naturalization, and the intrigue and assurance of those interested in obtaining them, that we find it at no little risk and trouble in fastening the frauds upon individuals; indeed, as our laws are administered, it would seem impossible to convict these men.

Several cases, so glaring and outrageous as to involve the authorities, should they leave them to pass unnoticed, have been tried; but it has been found impossible to convict the perjured to punishment. I herewith forward you a report of a

trial which recently took place in relation to this subject. I am not prepared to say that the charge of the judge or the verdict of the jury in this case was not agreeable to law; but the facts evolved by the trial develop some of the means by which so many thousands of foreigners are annually made citizens. Although the fact that a wholesale business has been carried on in thus manufacturing American citizens has been notorious for many years, and notwithstanding the complaints of our native citizens have been so long made and so often repeated, yet nothing would seem to have aroused our legislators to a sense of the evil. The case in question (which is one of frequent occurrence) is illustrative of the long-continued practice of some of our courts; so long and so often repeated, that much less is thought of it than its merits. Indeed, our most patriotic citizens have been compelled, however reluctantly, to consider these things as "necessary evils," and have quietly submitted to the outrage upon our laws, and the painful conviction that our rights and our liberties are fast being wrested from us. The opinion of very many most respectable citizens is, that one-fourth part, at least, of the certificates of naturalization are obtained in a manner similar to those indicated in the case alluded to. The number thus obtained can be conceived by the vast numbers made voters at our elections. It is truly painful to one jealous of our natural and dearly-bought rights, and ardently attached to our political liberties, to see, without any apparent means of redress, his dearest privileges and the best interests of his country so recklessly bartered away, and made the sport of party strife; yet such has been his misfortune, in this city, for many years past. To the mud desperation of party spirit, in fact, are we to attribute the extent and continuance of these evils. The almost equally balanced power of the two contending parties here, has impelled rash and over-heated politicians to resort to this one, the most successful, yet at the same time the most baneful and destructive, means of adding strength and numbers to their cause, regardless of the fatal effects which necessarily must fall upon our institutions and all else we hold dear. Were I to add that this spirit has infused itself into some of our courts, and evinced itself in a manner in which aliens have purchased, for a bare pittance, the sacred rights of American freemen, I should but reiterate the opinions of my fellow-citizens. I have attempted in vain to obtain access to the books in which the names and numbers of those made citizens are registered—those only which have been made at one of our elections. I have in vain inquired of the clerks and of the judges for the most simple verbal information—even the number naturalized at a single election; and have been promptly and cavalierly repulsed with an expression which it is not now necessary to recapitulate. This want of success, in a matter of so much importance, yet of so little trouble to communicate, is in accordance with that experienced by many others of our fellow-citizens.

Foreigners coming into the courts in bodies, usually attended by a few interested individuals, and the slight forms of law having been hastily gone through with, (even if these trifling preliminaries are discharge at all,) the ignorant and generally unknown recipients of our greatest blessing, the right of suffrage, are soon despatched, without revealing any particulars of their American history. Besides this, great care is commonly taken by those interested in the vote or voters thus secured to the party, to screen the facts from the results of inquiry. Among those attending on such occasions, and immediately interested in the issue of the business transaction, I have oftentimes seen some clamorous or leading politician of a party, but more frequently a still more violent partisan, who is a foreigner. Whenever it is clearly or subsequently known that certificates have been unlawfully obtained, it is very rare that any attempts are made to convict the individual before the United States courts. The facts are subjects of a temporary discussion, and then the circumstance rests among the things of the day; besides, there appears to be extreme reluctance among our citizens to become public informers, and to pursue the facts to the conviction of the offenders in these cases.

During the last election, it has been estimated by the most active and distinguished politicians of both parties, that from three to five thousand illegal votes were polled in this city—very probably a still greater number; and though, in numerous cases, frauds are well known, yet I have not heard of a solitary instance of indictment on that account.

Instances have occurred in which individuals have sworn to facts of a similar fraudulent character; and that, too, where some forty or fifty participated alike in the transaction, and were alike liable to the penalties of the law. In these cases all were foreigners; and the circumstance of their going from one ward to another, and voting in direct violation of law, is notorious at every election. As a remedy for these last-mentioned evils, our legislature has been memorialized for the passage of a law requiring a registration of voters; but party spirit has interposed its objections; which, in point of fact, have been nothing more nor less than that such a law would prevent the party from securing the votes which would be thereby excluded. Here is a strong evidence of the force of party feeling, in the disposition, however sacred and important the objects, to sacrifice them all to the political juggernaut. The prayers of the petitioners were disregarded, and made to yield to the all-predominant god of the day.

As to remedies to be suggested for the prevention of these frauds, it may be proper to name a few only, as the evils complained of flow from some two or three primary causes. The power, or liberty, to grant certificates of naturalization, is, by the present law of the United States upon the subject of aliens, extended to all courts having a seal, &c. Hence the facilities are so numerous by which to practise frauds, and the pecuniary advantages resulting from the granting of such certificates so much divided, that it is a well-known matter of competition among the courts. The legal fees on such occasions afford to the courts accustomed to grant naturalization papers a large revenue. Supposing but the number heretofore named as having obtained such papers, at and pending the two elections last past, to have been issued from one court only, at but \$3 50 each, the court would have realized \$11,795 by the operation during one year. This sum, in addition to that derived from its usually pressing business, renders the emoluments enormous. It is not, therefore, a matter of wonder that they gladly naturalize all who make application, and that, too, without putting such questions to the applicants and to the witnesses as would deprive them of the advantages of the fee; nor is it singular that the clerk, or such as may have the favor to realize a considerable portion of this sum, should hurry through the few ceremonies,

without regard to particulars. Supposing the clerk secures one-half of this item, he puts in his pocket \$5,897, besides his other profitable fees. Now, it is well known that a particular court does manufacture by far the largest portion of these American freemen; so that a valuable perquisite is secured, which it is very important to the fortunate to retain or add to. In this spirit of competition the court has endeavored to monopolize this profitable kind of business, and, indeed, did so for many years; but when other courts succeeded in obtaining a share of the trade, as I have understood, by cutting down the price of fees, the price of the former was regulated, according to the common expression, "as they could light on chaps." In some instances it was three dollars, in others two, in others one, and in others nothing. Some, who engaged to bring all they wished to naturalize to that market, were accommodated by the "lump," and "on time." One of these customers, who dealt very largely in this way, a distinguished partisan and municipal officer, had run up to a certain score at this court, but refused, at length, to pay more than half the bill; and he has not, as I understand, yet paid even that. These are serious facts, however joyously treated.

Such, then, being the manner and proceedings of some of our courts in reference to the naturalization of foreigners, it will be seen that they are not suitable tribunals from which to dispense the greatest blessing known to Americans. It is the uniform opinion of all parties that it is trifling with the rights of our countrymen, and sporting with the very liberties of our country.

The petitions which have been heretofore forwarded to Congress have prayed that the power to grant certificates of naturalization may be limited to the Supreme courts of the United and of the several States. For my own part, I think such powers should be restricted to the Legislatures of the several States; or if it could be, to the corporate authorities of the cities or towns, where the applicants reside, and where they are to vote. The great advantage of this is, that the merits or qualifications of the applicants are, in all popular assemblages of the people's representatives, open for examination and discussion; whereas, now, no inquiries are made, or examinations instituted, or discussions had, as to the legal rights and qualifications of the applicants. There is now neither time for examination, nor the least knowledge of the individuals applying for certificates, unless it happen to be a personal or political acquaintance with the person bringing forward the foreigner to obtain those papers. All is passed over in ignorance or in confusion.

Now the name of each and every individual intending to become a citizen of the United States, should be required to be advertised in the public papers, for a definite period, previous to his becoming naturalized. His former occupation and residence in Europe, together with his age, might also be required, with signal advantage to our citizens; inasmuch as the fact, so common here, of naturalizing foreign criminals and refugees from the penalties of law, might be made known before admitting such into the great family of American brethren. After this, he should be propounded at least one meeting (if the power referred to be granted to local representative authority) previous to his being voted for; and then be required to take his oath of allegiance before the United States court, pay his fee, and receive his papers duly attested, &c.

This simple and open course of procedure would, in the first place, present the name and character of the individual before the public; and should he not have been a resident of the United States during the time required by law, there would be those among our citizens who, knowing the facts, would be able to remonstrate against the violations of our laws, now so commonly practised, and to state the facts so as to save us from such fearful evils. This will apply also to those who, being felons or fugitives from justice, may attempt to impose upon us by securing the hallowed rights of suffrage, as the truth would be known by the same public means; and, should his qualifications be unexceptionable, he can be made a citizen in this way with as little difficulty as any other. We would know who are to be made citizens, and to be received into the American family, before the act is consummated—before criminals, paupers, &c., are forced upon us by thousands, simply to serve the base and heartless purposes of a few crazy and irresponsible politicians, and to fill the pockets of a less number of greedy office-holders by the accumulated pinnacles of the ignorant and vicious. This appears as simple and as honest a way to effect a salutary reform of existing evils as any which presents itself at the moment. It is of very great importance that the character of foreigners should be known, for numerous reasons; but, as the laws now are, they may be admitted to all the rights of citizenship, reeking with crime; while a native countryman cannot become a freeman under such circumstances, on his own soil. The publication of names, as above proposed, would very essentially aid the ends of justice, to say nothing which it would oppose in committing to the hands of foreign criminals the institutions and liberties of our country.

It also appears to me, as it has to thousands of our fellow-citizens, that a person, before becoming a citizen, should be required, at least, to speak our language so as to be understood; instead of which, great numbers are now allowed to wield the rights of American suffrage without the ability to communicate the most simple idea in the English language. The case herewith sent you is one of the thousands of similar ones, showing the importance of this requisition. In addition to this, they should be required to read and write. The evils arising from ignorance in respect to this, are very great, and of the most dangerous tendency. Thousands of the wretchedly ignorant foreigners who flock to our polls know not for whom they vote, and care as little. They are most egregiously imposed upon by designing men, and made the dupes and tools of the selfish and ambitious. They know nothing of the candidates for office, except that, which they may choose to be told by interested individuals, and which may be either true or false, agreeable to their own wishes; if they have any, or otherwise. The great difference between such and our own native citizens is at once perceived. It is, indeed, deplorable, and in fact, as much opposed to the interests of the ignorant foreigner as to the safety and happiness of our common country. We are the freest and most happy people, because, in the aggregate, the most enlightened; but we shall continue thus free and happy only so long as we are virtuous and intelligent. Foreigners cannot safely exercise the elective franchise when they do not understand or appreciate its nature and advantages; nor can they possess a knowledge of our constitution, and the character of our civil, religious, and political government; and how, we would ask, are they to become acquainted with these things, except they read, write, or speak our language?

The simple existence within the United States, during five years, will not give them the requisite knowledge of our laws and Government, or the character of our country and its institutions, to hold the power or wield its destiny. In fact, the great, the safe, and the necessary remedy for these various evils, is ultimately to be found in the extension of the time during which foreigners shall be required to have remained in this country, to fourteen or twenty-one years.

The question, "Is the emigration of any particular class of foreigners into the United States, at this time, prejudicial to the interests of the citizens, or dangerous to the institutions of the country; if so, what class, and what remedy can you suggest for avoiding the evils apprehended?" requires no very elaborate discussion after what has been said respecting the general character of those emigrating to this country. If "class" is to be understood in reference to moral character, the convicted felons from all parts of Europe, and those who flee hither to escape the rewards of justice, or to prosecute more successfully the various modes to which they have been accustomed, of crime, are doubtless the most immediately dangerous to our institutions. But I am convinced that, under the general denomination of "the ignorant," this class includes a very large proportion of the vicious and criminal, and, consequently, is by far the larger of the two. The cultivation of the intellectual faculties tends, as we well know, to the improvement of the moral. Besides, the powers of the perceptive and reflective faculties, if naturally active and predominant, or if improved by education, deter from the commission of crime and the violation of law, by pointing out and by appreciating the consequences. The ignorant, whose propensities generally predominate over both the moral and intellectual faculties, are those from whom experience has taught us that our country has most to apprehend. Urged on by ungoverned passions, with fancied or superstitious objects in view, such require restraints and penalties which our laws do not impose. The character of our free institutions was not adapted for such citizens; nor did the framers of those institutions contemplate the nature and mental character of the bulk of those who have since flooded our country. Of this class the Irish constitute altogether the largest part. When, as before intimated, such are permitted to exercise the rights of suffrage and thus to control our rights, our liberties, and our Government, no one of which they understand, the result must prove prejudicial to our interests and eminently dangerous to our laws. Ignorance is, therefore, the greatest curse of our population, and the source from which we are to expect the most alarming evils. It happens that the most ignorant part of our population (and perhaps this is applicable to all nations) are most devoted to dogmas and religious opinions which reason, experience, and all past history has shown to be most incompatible with free republican institutions, with the improvement of society, and the happiness of nations; hence it will be inferred what class are the most dangerous, &c. It will not be denied that much the largest part of foreign emigrants from all parts of Europe are of this class, with the exception, only, that the creeds and dogmas of all do not present exactly the same shades of character.

That the criminal and the dishonest in trade flee to this country in immense numbers, is but the revelation of every day. Our courts of justice and bitter experience continually confirm this. The latter, it has been remarked ultimately succeed in their business operations much better than our native citizens, and for reasons which, to our citizens, are too obvious. Indeed, if we take the great mass of our ordinary trades, of which foreigners constitute, perhaps the larger part, we find that they are remarkably successful in competing with our native citizens.

Of the innumerable cases before our police and criminal courts, it is estimated that three-fourths are those of foreigners. From this circumstance, if from no other, we are enabled to judge of their general character. The number of convicts at the State prison at Sing Sing, according to a late report was 800, 603 of whom were foreigners. Hence we have over three-fourths of the whole number who are foreigners, or one in every 74 of our foreign population, and one for 1,294 of our own native countrymen. Of these, and the numbers at our city prisons, exclusive of blacks, the proportion is still greater. The expense of our police alone is \$40,000; that is, the amount defrayed by our city government; but this, it will be understood, is by no means the actual expense of that department. Whatever it may be, however, three-fourths of the whole is for the arrest and conviction of foreigners. Thus it is with our higher criminal courts, as is seen by the results at Sing Sing; so that the enormous taxes necessarily imposed upon our citizens for the support of these various departments, is for the benefit of foreigners. In fact, our institutions seem to be made alone for the use of foreign paupers and criminals, while we who have established and who support them have comparatively little use of them. We have become a nation of philanthropists truly. We invite all the refuse of the old world among us, that we may support them, or suffer in every way by their crimes and idleness. By adding together the proportions which we have heretofore made out, the facts conclusively show to what a ruinous extent our misguided philanthropy and ridiculous sentiments of liberality have been carried. Can it be possible that, with these things in view, we can longer submit to such outrage and imposition? What an immense expense we are at in our numerous charitable, criminal, and all other institutions, for the special accommodation of those who never contributed a cent for the public good, but who demoralize society, prey upon our substance, and endanger our peace and happiness; and all for a strange people coming 3,000 miles away to their enjoyment!

The practice of sending criminals to our shores, to rid the old world of its worst population, cannot be unknown to you; and yet, by our present laws, all such may become united with us in the administration of our Government. A Menier, a Boireau, or any of the villains deported from Bremen, may soon dictate to us our laws, without waiting even for the expiration of the brief period which our laws profess to require, if they but follow the example so much practised in this city.

I know of no remedy for these crying evils save those before suggested and the requirement of such evidences of character from authorized powers abroad as shall effectually secure us from them. In my opinion, each and every individual coming to this country should be required to present, on arrival, a passport of character, of intentions, &c., signed by a competent and fully authorized individual; and that the masters of vessels bringing others than those having such certificates thus signed, should be subject to heavy penalties. We may as well meet this subject at once, for meet it we must; and this, whatever the emigrants them-

selves, the masters of vessels, or any other interested persons may think of it, is one of the ways by which the difficulties are to be met. If the emigrant considers this a grievance, we have to say, in plain English—stay at home. Justice to ourselves and justice to our common country require us to act, and to act efficiently on this subject; and whether foreigners have certificates or not, better, far better, that they stay at home. The advantages of a law of this kind, the details of which appear to me easily formed, would be immense. Were fifty respectable individuals, of salaries at \$2,000 per annum, appointed and charged with requisite authority by our Government, to remain in foreign places for the performance of the duties indicated, New York city alone might pay the whole expense, and save hundreds of thousand of dollars, to say nothing of the saving which would be realized by society, the safety of lives, and of property. Our native citizens throughout our country would rejoice at the enactment of such a law. But the expense alluded to is not necessary, except, perhaps, in one or two instances in interior towns. Our consuls at the various Atlantic ports, might be easily charged with these duties, with a comparatively trifling additional expense.

I had intended to continue my remarks upon some subjects connected with your inquiries, and to have presented additional facts, but my leisure will not allow me to do so. Indeed, I have referred to your interrogatories without much order in the arrangement, and thrown together, with very little precision or accuracy as to the manner, the few facts and considerations which have suggested themselves in the course of my reflections in this hasty reply. Had I been favored with more leisure, perhaps more justice would have been done to your inquiries. I cannot avoid expressing to you, on closing these observations, that your laudable efforts to carry out the wishes of our patriotic citizens are appreciated and will receive just commendations. As I love my country and its institutions, I do most ardently hope for a successful result to your zealous exertions. At a future time, I shall be enabled, I trust, to do more justice to this and other subjects relative to your inquiries. In the mean time, should not Congress act definitely, during the present session, additional materials may be at hand, which will favor the objects in view. Begging, therefore, that you will consider the apology offered for the haste which I have used in replying to you as satisfactory, and hoping you will do me the honor to inform me of the result of your efforts, and particularly on your return from Washington,

I am, sir, with great consideration,  
Your obedient servant,  
L. D. CHAPIN.  
Hon. D. RUSSELL.  
[For the closing paper connected with this Report, see the last page.]

**Ex Sheriff Parkins.**—Poor old sheriff Parkins! With all his outrageous follies, I cannot help admiring him. What a noble fellow must have been the man of which he is now the wreck. He would work like a beaver to procure the release of other prisoners, and in many cases of debt he accomplished it. He was also in the habit of manufacturing soups for prisoners' breakfast every morning. He turned out at 4 A. M. summer and winter to do this, from the remains of the preceding day's food. He made his own candle mould, and run his own candles from the fat of the prison messes. He kept some one or more of the better sort of prisoners as chums in his own apartment, one as an amanuensis, and would lie on his flock bed and dictate with as much dignity as if he were in a palace. The old gentleman is now residing in New Jersey, a friend having given him the occupation of a house with furniture. He keeps in fine spirits, and his iron frame at seventy-two is as hale as that of many a man at fifty. He is by no means in indigent circumstances, though while in prison letters and remittances failed to reach him; not, however, from any interference of the officers of the prison.—As long as I have said so much of him it may be well to mention the cause of his confinement. It was in contempt of the Chancery Court, by whom he was directed to remain in prison, or surrender certain papers. He never surrendered them.—The sheriff has more than once offered him his liberty, but could not give him a discharge, of course; and he refused to budge from prison, until, after five years residence there, a chancery order came for his release.—*Cor. Bos. Times.*

There is a semi-monthly periodical published in the Welsh language, at N. York, which has a circulation of 1200 copies.

#### VILLAINOUS CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

Some twelve days since, an advertisement appeared in our paper, announcing that a black boy, about twelve years of age, named Isaiah Burgess, residing in this city, was missing, under circumstances inducing a belief that he had been kidnapped. The parents of the boy [very worthy people] were thrown into a state of great anxiety and distress, and several days were spent by them and their friends in searching the city and the surrounding neighborhood, for the missing lad.

The father at length started for Louisville, in pursuit of his child, and on his way to that place, heard some circumstances concerning a black boy at or near Warsaw, that induced him to suppose the boy referred to, might be his son.

He had passed Warsaw on his way down the river, but immediately left the boat he was on, and put back to Warsaw on foot.

After considerable search and inquiring at that place, he found his child at a farm house, in the country, a few miles from the town. The person the boy was with, was a worthy man, and was looking out for an opportunity to send the boy back to his home.

The boy states that he was enticed by two men who gave him money, to row them in a small boat across the River. That they got into the boat near Mill creek bridge, and that so soon as they got fairly out from the shore, they made him lie down in the boat, and directed their course down the river. After a while the boy fell a sleep.—When he awoke he found himself in a strange place, late in the night, and cried to go home.—The men told him that if he said any thing about home, they would flog him. When morning came they took him into the woods and kept him there all day, and at night, again took him to the boat, where, after consulting together, they left both the boy and the boat, and have not since been heard of. The boy wandered about for some time, when he met with the gentlemen at whose house he was found, who, after hearing the boy's story, kindly took him home, with a view of sending him back to Cincinnati.

The men who kidnapped the boy, doubtless became alarmed, lest they should be detected, and finally concluded to abandon their ill-gotten prize.

The boy describes one of the men as being very large and having big black whiskers.—*Cin. Whig*